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14. ABSTRACT Spinal cord injuries now occur in nearly one quarter of the casualties from the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. We know our military treatment facilities are seriously challenged by these casualties for several reasons including co-morbidities associated with blast injuries and the lengthy rehabilitation required. We also now know medical treatments that promise to return the fractured bodies to approximate pre-injury function. Yet, we lack basic knowledge of the long-term outcomes defined as personally and socially meaningful by survivors and families who are seeking to heal the fractured relationships with valued communities. This gap limits our ability to deliver on the promise given by advances in battlefield trauma care and rehabilitation which is to enable a return to full lives in the community (Messinger 2010; Luborsky 1993, 1994a). Today's problem is that acute care treatments for the physical break are not matched by knowledge of how survivors continue life, conceptualize SCI and return to a full life. The US Surgeon General (DHHS 2004) faults the literatures' narrow incident-based focus on acute medical events and neglect of ongoing processes after events; this narrowness neglects how people return to a valued life with disability(Verbrugge& Jette 1994). Yet, consensus is emerging that long-term outcomes are the next frontier (IOM 2005, WHO 2001) requiring us to ask new questions and use methods suited to cultural meanings and roles (Lysack et al 2007; Messinger 2010). An ample literature documents negative outcomes from inadequately treating the social and personal afflictions after SCI and other mobility loss. Thus, the hard earned knowledge of physical skills for living with altered bodies remains unmatched by societal practices to equip people with a culturally meaningful sense of community needed to thrive. We argue the time is ripe to discover the ways people with SCI create a sense of connection to meaningful communities and cultural identities that is key to long-term success.					
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Spinal cord injuries now occur in nearly one quarter of the casualties from the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. We know our military treatment facilities are seriously challenged by these casualties for several reasons including co-morbidities associated with blast injuries and the lengthy rehabilitation required. We also now know medical treatments that promise to return the fractured bodies to approximate pre-injury function. Yet, we lack basic knowledge of the long-term outcomes defined as personally and socially meaningful by survivors and families who are seeking to heal the fractured relationships with valued communities. This gap limits our ability to deliver on the promise given by advances in battlefield trauma care and rehabilitation which is to enable a return to full lives in the community (Messinger 2010; Luborsky 1993, 1994a).

Today's problem is that acute care treatments for the physical break are not matched by knowledge of how survivors continue life, conceptualize SCI and return to a full life. The US Surgeon General (DHHS 2004) faults the literatures' narrow incident-based focus on acute medical events and neglect of ongoing processes after events; this narrowness neglects how people return to a valued life with disability (Verbrugge & Jette 1994). Yet, consensus is emerging that long-term outcomes are the next frontier (IOM 2007, WHO 2001) one which require us to ask new questions and use methods suited to cultural meanings and roles (Lysack et al 2007; Messinger 2010). An ample literature documents the negative outcomes from not adequately treating the social and personal afflictions after SCI, and other mobility loss. Thus, the hard earned knowledge of physical skills for living with altered bodies remains unmatched by societal practices to equip people with a culturally meaningful sense of community needed to thrive. We argue the time is ripe to discover the ways people with SCI create a sense of connection to meaningful communities and cultural identities that is key to long-term success.

KEYWORDS

Spinal Cord Injury, Community Integration, Qualitative Research

Key Research Accomplishments

Research activities since Oct. 2013. To this date our research accomplishments have included:

Hired and Trained Research Assistant Staff member at WSU

Training of team members in ethnographic methods of research and analysis

Updated literature reviews for relevant research findings and methods

Develop and refined interview guide Organize the community panel

Recruit participants (we have recruited 3)

Published project article in Disability and Rehabilitation

Preparing second manuscript.

Presented research results at one national meeting.

Initiate interviews. PIs at UMBC and WSU conducted regular meetings via phone and email

Impact

None on discipline

In terms of social impact the results thus far point to potential gaps in service delivery to service-members with spinal cord acquired in combat and non-combat not deployed circumstances.

Recruitment for this study has been challenging. We have initiated collaborative relationships with multiple chapters of the Paralyzed Veterans of America. In addition to this we have successfully approached the DAV about promoting our study. An announcement was placed in the DAV magazine which elicited over 20 potential participants. Unfortunately none of them met the criteria for inclusion. They were either not veterans of OIF or OEF, or they did not have an SCI. We have received word from PN (the magazine of PVA) that an announcement of our study will be placed in their December publication. We have also established a collaboration with the University of Pittsburgh in order to have our project disseminated through their database of OIF / OEF veterans with SCI.

Furthermore, and in line with our recruitment and sampling strategies, we have accessed the networks of our currently recruited participants in order to meet our sample requirements.

These efforts have not proven to be of that much assistance. We have expanded our inclusion criteria to include all veterans as well as civilians.

DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION RESEARCH PAPER

Long-term community reintegration: concepts, outcomes and dilemmas in the case of a military service member with a spinal cord injury

Heather Ann Fritz¹, Cathy Lysack², Mark R. Luborsky¹, and Seth D. Messinger³

Abstract

Purpose: Despite growing knowledge about medical and functional recovery in clinical settings, the long-term issue of community reintegration with a spinal cord injury (SCI) in the military context remains virtually unexamined. Thus, the U.S. Department of Defense created the SCI Qualitative Research Program to advance knowledge about service members' reintegration into civilian life. The purpose of this paper is to better characterize the long-term outcomes related to the community participation experienced and desired vis-a-vis a case study of a military veteran who suffered a service-related traumatic SCI. **Methods:** An in-depth anthropological interview was used with Jake, a 28-year old marine with a service-related C5/C6 SCI. Data were analyzed using content analysis. **Findings:** Three significant themes were identified: opportunities for better engaging socially meaningful others may not be adequately included in so-called "client-centered" interventions; how management of the social self in inter- personal interactions and public spaces is critical to gaining broader societal acceptance; and how meaningful age normative relationships and activities are essential to establish lasting inclusive social connections. **Conclusions:** Jake's case challenges existing models of rehabilitation predominantly focused on physical capacity building. Study findings point to the need for rehabilitation to invest more resources in efforts to address the existential and social elements of long-term social reintegration.

History

Received 21 May 2014 Revised 9 September 2014 Accepted 16 September 2014 Published online 1 October 2014

The second paper is another case study of a participant in our project. This participant was slated for deployment to the OEF theatre when he was injured in a motor vehicle accident. The accident was deemed to be the responsibility of the other driver and the participant received acute care in an east coast MTF and longer term rehabilitation in a west coast polytrauma center associated with a VAMC.

Findings: Considerable differences in care received by this participant in contrast to participant presented in Disability and Rehabilitation.

- Had to advocate much more robustly to be sent to treatment center of choice
- Limited involvement with VSOs such as Yellow Ribbon or Wounded Warrior Project and etc
- Limited to no offers of VSO benefit programs (Homes for our Troops)
- Reliance on military and VA pension and programs.

Presentation to University of Pittsburgh State of the Science.

Site: Uniformed Service University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD

Date: Nov. 2014

Presentation on rehabilitation outcomes and community reintegration experiences of servicemembers and veterans with extremity amputation or spinal cord injury.

Participants

Seth Messinger, Principal Investigator
Associate Professor of Anthropology

Seth Messinger is responsible for recruiting participants from the community, conducting interviews, arranging for transcription and analysis of data and contributing to writing.

Mark Luborsky, Co-Principal Investigator
Director of Aging and Health Disparities Research
Institute of Gerontology
Wayne State University

Mark Luborsky is responsible for training research assistants, recruiting participants from the community, conducting interviews, arranging for transcription and analysis of data and contributing to writing.

Cathy Lysack, Co-Investigator
Deputy Director
Institute of Gerontology
Wayne State University

Cathy Lysack is responsible for recruiting participants from the community, conducting interviews, arranging for transcription and analysis of data and contributing to writing.

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Disab and Rehab

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